

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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Sunday School Courses, Moody Bible In-  
stitute, Chicago.)  
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### LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 5.

#### SHIPWRECKED AT MELITA (Malta)

LESSON TEXT—Acts 27:38-44.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Jehovah redeemeth  
the soul of his servants; and none of  
them that take refuge in him shall be  
condemned.—Ps. 124.

Paul was at Malta three months, from the last of November to the last of February, A. D. 60. A bay on the north shore is still called St. Paul's bay. Much help on this lesson can be secured by reading Mr. James Smith's book on the "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul," Sir William Ramsey's, "St. Paul, the Traveler," and "Everyday Men," by Robert Elliott Thompson.

1. Paul safely ashore (27:38-44). As the day dawned the ship was lightened for a third time to enable them to approach nearer to the shore. This time the main cargo of wheat was thrown out, heretofore having been saved as long as possible. The sailors were familiar with Malta; but not with this part where the ship now lay. Discovering a small creek, they perceived a certain bay with a beach upon which they might run the ship, and hold it without its going to pieces before they could land. It would have been impossible to escape if they ran upon the rocks in a heavy sea. The words "taken up anchor" (v. 40) indicates that the sailors had cast them overboard, but attached to the ship. Now they cut the cables and permitted themselves not to be anchored but to blow with the storm that they might land upon the beach. Approaching the inlet, where the waters of the bay met that of the sea, "where the two seas met," the vessel would not answer to its helm. The ship probably drew about 18 feet of water, and the bottom stuck in the clinging mud and clay, and the forepart began to break away from the rear, due to the violence of the waves. Here Paul had his most narrow escape (v. 42). Not alone was he on the point of losing his life by the sea, but the sword hung over his head, not of a lawful executioner, but of a selfish murderer.

Before it was danger from the sailors; now it is the soldiers, but the centurion proved true, and all of the prisoners were saved for Paul's sake. It would be interesting speculation as to how many of those saved realized that they were not for Paul's sake, but for the sake of his Savior, and how many of them were duly grateful. On this second stage of the journey, after having left Caesarea with the larger ship, there were probably 270 persons, by God's guaranty was "there shall be no loss of any man's life," and his word is sure.

11. Paul's continued service (28:1-10). This island is today and has been since 1800 under British rule. It was then governed by the Romans. (1) Comfort (vv. 1, 2). The term "barbarian" does not indicate rudeness or uncivilized people, but merely those of non-Greek birth. These people kindled a fire because of the cold and of the rain. They received everyone, prisoners and soldiers like brothers, and, in the persons of Paul and Luke, they certainly entertained angels unawares. (Heb. 13:2). (2) Co-operation (v. 3): The fire would need continual replenishing. Again Paul's energy is conspicuous. Though the greatest of men then living, he was ready to do the humblest duty. Whether counseling about a difficulty or comforting under dangers, he was ready to relieve distress at all times, and thus held up the banner of the cross and proved his Christian spirit.

As Paul gathered the roots and put them upon the fire there came out a viper, probably benumbed by the cold, which fastened itself upon his hand. There are now no venomous serpents in Malta, but this is no reason to believe that in the earlier days, when sparsely inhabited, this common European serpent, known as the viper, or possibly the Egyptian asp, may not have been here. It was natural for superstitious nations to expect that this was the vengeance of a god brought upon Paul because no doubt he was a murderer. Having escaped from the wreck, Paul could not escape from the sword of divine justice, and the goddess of justice, Nemesis, the avenger, suffered him not to live. With perfect composure, doubtless arising from God's promises that Christ had made to his servants (Mark 16:18; Luke 10:19), and also the promises that he should preach the gospel in Rome, Paul shook the viper from his wrist. They then changed their minds, thinking that he must be a god (see Acts 14:8-19).

No reference is made to Paul's preaching, though, of course, that is taken for granted.

His words and deeds went along with his preaching. They honored him with many honors, and loaded them with such things as were necessary, such as clothing and provisions, not of necessity, but out of kindness and love.

Service is one of the ways by which we can show to the world our life of faith.

Note also how these soldiers and sailors also profited by the life of service which Paul rendered.

## FOR YOUNG FOLKS

### Sleepy Time Story About Two Mischievous Forest Folks.

#### A FRIEND IN TIME OF NEED.

Remarkable Bravery of a Little Feathered Bird in Behalf of His Four Legged Playmate—Building Sand Forts on the Beach.

Tonight I am going to tell you a story that I am sure will interest you, said Uncle Ben to Polly Ann and Little Ned. It is about a

#### A BEAR AND A CROW.

"If you wish some of your favorite blackberry pies, Bobby, you must go to the field and gather berries," said Mrs. Bear one morning.

A little later Bobby Bear left home, a new tin pail over his arm and his mother's old pink sunbonnet on his head. He looked cautiously about to see if any one he knew was watching. "Don't you dare take off that bonnet, Bobby," warned his mother. "The day is very hot, and you might get a sunstroke. If that naughty Jimmy Crow laughs or says anything to you, just don't pay any attention to him."

Now, although Mrs. Bear did not know it, Jimmy Crow was perched out of sight on a nearby tree, and he heard every word she said.

Before long Bobby was hard at work among the blackberry bushes.

Unknown to Bobby, Jimmy Crow had followed him, and his sharp eyes spied something that Bobby would have missed, even had he not been hampered by the sunbonnet. Just ahead of the little bear boy lay a snake, small but poisonous, which had been disturbed by Bobby's presence, and was in a very nasty temper. Its tail switched angrily, and the darting fangs were ready to strike at the first chance.

"Look out, Bobby! Look out!" cried Jimmy; but, mindful of his mother's words, Bobby paid no attention. "He's only trying to tease me," thought Bobby, and he advanced a step further. Then he heard a rustle among the dry leaves and the hiss of the snake. The little bear boy dropped his pail and started to run, but the brambles caught his thick fur and held him prisoner. He screamed in fright and struggled frantically to tear himself loose, but the thorns only gripped him the tighter.

The snake was almost upon him when something flashed from above like a streak of lightning, disappeared among the leaves, and next moment emerged in triumph. It was brave Jimmy Crow, grasping the snake firmly back of the neck, close to the head, so that it was powerless to strike. Jimmy flew to the brook and dropped the enemy into the deepest pool, then hurried back to help Bobby.

It was some time before the little bear boy was untangled, and it took still longer to fill the overturned pail. Then the pair started happily for Bobby's home.

When Mrs. Bear heard the story of her boy's danger and rescue she forgot all about the acolding that was waiting for Jimmy Crow. Instead, she insisted that he stay for supper, and when Jimmy finally said, "Good night," he carried home with him a beautiful blackberry pie all his own.

#### Why Dogs Turn Around.

The habit of dogs turning around several times before lying down is said to be one of the wild traits of this animal's prehistoric ancestors, who did so to make a bed in the grasses and leaves. Foxes and wolves have the same habit when lying down in the open where there is no grass.

The available water power of the United States, including the territory of Alaska, amounts to more than 28,000,000 horsepower, of which approximately 7,000,000, or 25 per cent, has been developed.

## Episode of a Halloween Party

By BARBARA PHIPPS

Myrtle wrote me to spend a week with her at their country place in October. It is said that we women put the most important part of a letter in a postscript, and Myrtle certainly did so in this case, for in a space where she had scarcely room to write them were the words, "Jimmy Atherton will be with us."

Myrtle devoted three pages of her letter in suggesting different costumes from which I might choose one to wear at a fancy dress Halloween party she proposed to give for her guests. She advised me to bring my costume with me, for I could not get one in the country.

I arrived three days before the party and was disappointed to find that Mr. Atherton would not be with us till Halloween. I could scarcely wait for him. He had telephoned me that he expected to meet me at Myrtle's home party and had given me to understand that all would be settled between us during our visit. Of course no one else than I could make out his meaning, though I can't help but consider his saying anything over a phone to convey such a meaning evidence of the impatience of lovers.

The three days I spent waiting for the arrival of my lover, and especially what I expected to hear from him, were the longest of my life. I fear I presented a bad appearance to the other guests moping by myself and, if I joined in their sports, showing plainly that my mind—indeed, my heart—was somewhere else. At any rate, Myrtle knew where my heart was if the others did not.

During the day before the party we were all busy preparing our costumes, some of which must be constructed impromptu. The men were very remiss about this. What women love to do in a matter of dress is a bore to a man, and several of Myrtle's men guests had come either without a fancy dress or with a simple domino and mask. Myrtle insisted on every one representing some historical character.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Myrtle received a telegram from Jimmy—my Jimmy—that he could not get away in time for the Halloween party, but he would do the best he could. When Myrtle told me this my heart sank within me like lead. I dreaded joining in the evening's festivities with such a disappointment upon me. But what could I do? I must make the best of it and not render myself obnoxious by pining among a troop of merry-makers. I succeeded so poorly that Myrtle felt obliged to come to my rescue. About

10 o'clock, when the merrymaking was at its height, she said to me:

"Gwen, go out into the grounds with a hand mirror and see if the man you are to marry does not look over your shoulder."

I was glad of an excuse to get away by myself. I didn't care for a hand glass, but Myrtle had provided a number of them for the occasion and thrust one into my hand. Several of the girls had already gone forth on an errand similar to mine, each having taken a mirror.

I strolled out, not into the darkness, for the moon was near the full, taking my way down the driveway that led from the house to the gate. Presently I stopped and raised the glass. I did this without being conscious of the act, for I knew already the man I would marry and had no idea of seeing his face in the glass. I moved the mirror to take in different places behind me and at last saw something I was not prepared for.

One of our house party—as was evident from her costume—was sitting on a bench in a recess among shrubbery, and beside her sat a man in ordinary business apparel. As I looked he suddenly drew her toward him and gave her a bear hug. During this episode a cloud was passing over the moon, but as soon as it had rolled away there was light enough for me to see that the man in the case was my Jimmy Atherton.

I moved noiselessly away and back to the house and on reaching it went to my room, where I spent half an hour getting myself in a condition to go downstairs. When I descended I found Mr. Atherton, who had not long before come in, having arrived by a late train. He came up to me smiling, but I bowed to him ceremoniously and passed on.

I nerved myself to show great gaiety for the rest of the evening, especially before Mr. Atherton, and was glad when the festivities were over and I could hide my anguish in my room. When all was quiet Myrtle, who had observed that something was wrong with me, came in and asked what it was. When I told her a smile came to her lips, and she asked me what costume the girl Jimmy had hugged wore. I replied that I could not see it distinctly, but it was crimson. At this she burst into a laugh and said:

"That girl was Johnny Webster. He makes up admirably as a woman. He had gone out to spy on the girls who were consulting their mirrors, hoping to look over some girl's shoulder, and while doing so Jimmy Atherton came up from the station. Johnny hailed him, and the two sat down on a bench for a few moments' chat before coming to the house."

The next morning I was as good as a pie to Jimmy. He tried hard to find out why I had treated him so coolly the evening before, but I kept the secret. When we left Myrtle's home we were engaged.

## Mammoth Fortunes Protected by the Government Should Bear Tax Burdens

By REPRESENTATIVE SAMUEL J. TRIBBLE of Georgia

New York owns about \$30,000,000,000 of the wealth of the country, and before the enactment of the income-tax law more than one-half of this \$30,000,000,000 escaped the taxgatherer. On the other hand, the taxgatherers never fail to find all the assets of the man with one little farm, one cow, one horse and small income. His little possessions are visible, and his tax burdens heavy. Enormous estates have grown up in this country by the thousands and pay practically nothing to the federal government, while they exact much from the government as protection to the great estates and interest thereto attached.

Why should not these mammoth fortunes be taxed? They require much of the government revenue to throw around them the arm of government protection. The incomes are so large that the holders thereof cannot consume them even by luxurious living. Therefore incomes become a dangerous surplus, gnawing at the very vitals of our national life, and they circumscribe the efforts of men in the common walks of life to obtain a competency of this world's possessions. The vast accumulations of wealth can well afford to bear taxation and increase of tax better than any other class of taxable property.

## AMERICA SHIPS SHELLS TO ALLIES

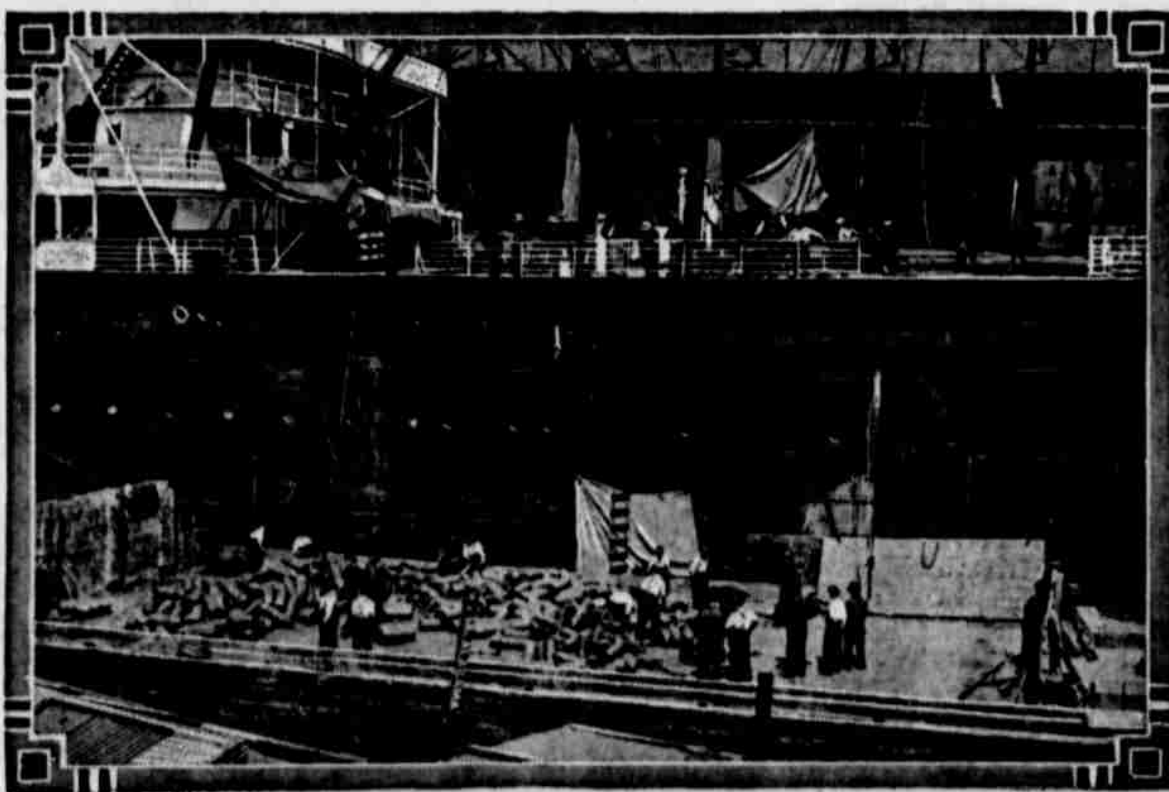


Photo by American Press Association.

Although cameras are forbidden near any of the big British steamships in American ports a photographer succeeded in snapping this picture of the Baltic loading with shells before sailing for England.

## SIX DOORS

### FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

#### 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.  
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

#### 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

#### 3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

#### 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinamore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

#### 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

#### 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks .....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1916 .....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1916 .....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term .....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

\*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

#### Special Expenses in addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting .....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) .....	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) .....	7.00	6.00	5.00

Business course for students

in other departments:	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography .....	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument .....	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opened September 13, 1916. Hurry in!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

## When You Go to Church You Benefit Materially as Well as Spiritually

ONE can see at a glance that GOING TO CHURCH is a material as well as a spiritual benefit.

If you wish to be successful in your employment, in your business, in your profession, there is no better way to attain that end than by GOING TO CHURCH. The young man who GOES TO CHURCH has the confidence of his employer. The employer knows that a young man who is a regular church attendant cannot go wrong very far. The beneficial influence of the church is ever present.

What is true of the young man is true of the older business man. Observing persons are apt to patronize the man who GOES TO CHURCH. They feel that they are ASSURED OF HONEST AND SQUARE DEALING. Of course there are some hypocrites, but they are the exception rather than the rule. The professional man, the lawyer, the doctor, who GOES TO CHURCH is an immediate material gainer.

THEREFORE IT IS PLAIN THAT THE YOUNG MAN WHO WISHES TO RISE IN THE ESTIMATION OF HIS EMPLOYER, THE BUSINESS MAN AND THE PROFESSIONAL MAN WHO WISH TO BE SUCCESSFUL, MUST GO TO CHURCH. THE BIGGEST MEN IN THE UNITED STATES GO TO CHURCH. PRESIDENT WILSON IS A REGULAR CHURCH ATTENDANT. SO ARE THE LEADERS IN EVERY LINE OF ENDEAVOR.

You'll meet the right sort of people in church. They are the people whose hand clasps are sincere. They are the people who will look you in the eye. If you have not already joined the GO TO CHURCH throng make up your mind to do so next Sunday. Don't procrastinate. Delays always are dangerous. Perhaps you already have delayed too long.

GO TO CHURCH at once and keep GOING TO CHURCH.

The suburban service of the various  
railroads entering New York bring ap-  
proximately 1,700,000 persons daily to  
Manhattan.  
Mistress—Ellen, how long would you  
stay with me if I couldn't pay you?  
Maid—As long as you'd keep me if I  
couldn't cook, mum.